

American Farmer

AND SPIRIT OF THE AGRICULTURAL JOURNALS OF THE DAY.

"O FORTUNATOS NIMIUM SUA SI BONA NORINT
"AGRICOLAS." Virg.

V. II.—New Series.

BALTIMORE, MD. JUNE 24, 1840.

No. 5.

THE AMERICAN FARMER.

EDITED BY JOHN S. SKINNER.

TERMS.—The "AMERICAN FARMER" is published every Wednesday at \$2.50 per ann., in advance, or \$3 if not paid within 6 months. 5 copies for one year for \$10. ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding 16 lines inserted three times for \$1, and 25 cents for each additional insertion—larger ones in proportion. COMMUNICATIONS to be directed to the Editor or Publisher, and all letters, (post paid) to be addressed to SAMUEL SANDS, publisher, corner of Baltimore & North sts.

SEA KALE.

We can designate no plant in regard to which there has been evinced so much obstinacy, prejudice, or reluctance, or whatever it may be termed, as has been shewn about this.—How many years have elapsed since it was introduced to the notice of the subscribers to the old American Farmer, by General Forman, one of the best horticulturists in our country; his taste for it being that of a cultivated gentleman, for an elegant study, as well as that of a gentleman of the old school—school'd to know, and *knowing would have*, what was best to be had, the choice things for the turf, for the table, &c. &c.!

So excellent is this vegetable considered in England, where gardening is carried on to great perfection, that, as we are told by Mr. McMahon, "on many parts of the sea coast of England, especially of Devonshire, Dorsetshire and Sussex, the inhabitants from time immemorial, have been in the practice of procuring it for their tables, *preferring it to all other greens.*" And in a late number of Loudon's London Gardener's Magazine, and the head, *Covent Garden Market*, we see it stated, "onions and potatoes alone have been cheap. Asparagus and sea kale (forced) have become articles of such general demand, that from November to May it is found in good supply."

We do not recollect ever to have met with sea kale at any Baltimore table.—If any where in Maryland, except at Rose Hill, we should expect to find it in the Gardens at Cedar Park and at Hampton.

If any wish to that effect be indicated, we will copy from the books, McMahon and others, ample directions for the cultivation of this choice esculent for the benefit of those who may not have the early volumes of the American Farmer. While on this subject let us add a word on—

THE GARDEN AND THE GREEN HOUSE.

—Strength may wield the pond'rous spade,
"May turn the clod, and wheel the compost home;
"But elegance, chief grace the garden shows
"And most attractive, is the fair result
"Of thought, the creature of a polish'd mind."

We have earnestly desired, as our readers may have seen, to promote a more general taste for the cultivation of vegetables, fruits, and flowers, on various accounts. In the first place we feel scandalized at the thought, that the world should look upon us as a *nation of cannibals*; living almost entirely on *meat*! Who can feel assured that it is not attributable to their gross habit of living in this respect that Americans display, from their very cradle, such an indomitable propensity to whittle and cut up, and pull down; overturn, change and destroy every thing—

physical or moral that comes in their way! Might not the phrenologist call the "organ of destructiveness" by a plainer name—the organ of "*meat-eating?*" And again, as we think, a fondness for the natural history and culture of fruits and flowers, implies a degree of intellectual taste and moral refinement, which it is altogether impossible to associate in the mind with the idea of a creature of strongly carnivorous propensities. It was probably from some abiding conviction of this sort, that by the common law, which is said to be common sense, Butchers were precluded from serving on juries in cases of life and death!—Familiarity with blood must, it was perhaps thought, generate sanguinary proclivities; as "old Sam" would express it; and so, when Doctor Buckler would purify the corporeal humours, and therefrom expurgate the grosser particles, he dooms his patient to "*vegetable diet?*"

One of the most accomplished ladies that Maryland has ever reared—born to ample fortune, highly educated, travel'd, it is true, but improved without and before that; of easy and unaffected, and hence, of the most delightful and captivating manners—one whose intelligence and affability, attracted and won, the respectful and affectionate regards of the venerable Lafayette—himself a most accomplished judge, who had mingled with all classes from the Royal palace to the log-cabin—This lady, so endowed and so accomplished, is distinguished for her love of horticulture and floriculture. To these she dedicates much of her elegant leisure in voluntary and

—“blest seclusion from a jarring world.”

The garden supplies the choicest vegetables even in advance of the seasons, and no where is more fully verified the remark of the Poet, that

“Who loves a garden, loves a green-house too.”
“All plants, of every leaf that can endure
“The winter's frown, if screen'd from his rude bite,
“Live there and prosper. Those Ausonia claims,
“Levantine regions these; th' Azores send
“Their Jessamine: her Jessamine remote
“Caffaria: foreigners from many lands
“They form one social shade, as if conven'd
“By magic summons of th' Orphean lyre.”

It was from her collection that the public was favored at the last horticultural exhibition with a view of the rare and celebrated PITCHER PLANT. We hope to be pardoned for these allusions in support of our theory, that a devotion to horticulture and a love of flowers is *prima facie* proof of virtue and intellectual refinement, and besides, as conductor of a public journal, dedicated with all our heart to rural pursuits, we have a right to act upon the principle, that

“What we admire we praise; and when we praise
“Advance it into notice, that its worth
“Acknowleg'd, others may admire
“And imitate it too.”

DESTRUCTION OF PEACH TREES.

A very shameful neglect of fruit trees, prevails in our country, and especially in the planting States.—The planter has not the curiosity and love of research, which is necessary to inform himself as to the enemies and diseases to which fruit trees are liable, and many would not take the trouble even if they knew how to save and prolong the lives of their choicest fruit trees.

Take a fine peach tree for example. The careless planter, or farmer, thinking only of his tobacco, his cotton, or his wheat, will look every day from his door or window, or from his horse as he rides along, upon a tree which may have yielded him the most delicious fruit for his table.—He sees its leaves rapidly changing from the deepest green to a sickly yellow; its fruit withering and falling from the branches, shewing in a word, all the signs of decay and death; and with careless ingratitude leaves it to its fate; when, probably ten minutes at most, would restore its health and prolong its life for years.

It was only this day that our attention was attracted by the wan and sickly appearance of half a dozen trees, great favorites of a former proprietor.—On examination we found from one to two dozen large white worms in each, just where the tree rises above the ground. About the surface and from three to four inches below it, a black jelly-looking gum was found exuding from the bark, and on removal of that and cutting freely into the bark, at that point, there was found the base enemy working at the root with an effect as poisonous and deadly, as the poisonous tongue of the back-biter.

The mere removal of the earth and exposure of that part of the tree to the air and light, would probably revive it in a few weeks; some caustic application however would perhaps make more sure work.

What is the best application in such a case? will some one tell us from experience? Tar, we should apprehend would coat or seal up the tree too closely—would lime or ashes be best—or is any thing more necessary except the destruction of the existing worms and the exposure of the roots. At all events we believe that, as we have said, a few minutes only given to each would save the lives of millions of most valuable fruit trees. Do we mistake in saying that the matter is shamefully neglected.

P. S. Since writing the preceding we have conversed with Doctor L. B. on the subject. He recommends to clear away the dirt at the root and to expose the roots running horizontally, and after destroying the worms, to tie round the tree at the root a covering to consist of, say straw matting or coarse linen dipped in tar.—Let the covering extend a little above the ground to prevent the ovum of the fly from being deposited. Let the tree be well watered with water in which cow dung has been steeped, to reanimate and restore it.

INSECTS INJURIOUS TO THE FARMER AND GARDENER.

Mention is made in Loudon's Gardener's Magazine of a German work under the above title, which Mr. Loudon says has been translated by a member of his family, and will be published early in April—April of 1839. It may be hoped that the work will be imported, if it has not been, as, from the subject itself, and its having been translated in England, we may suppose it would be valuable.—The number of pestiferous insects is increasing in our country.—Our fruit and forest trees, as well as grain bearing plants are assailed by new and most formidable enemies.

The subject of entomology is too little studied, for although a more minute knowledge of the families and hab-

its of the insect tribes, might rarely lead to practical results, which is by no means to be admitted; yet the very curious facts which the study would unfold, would amply compensate those who have the least taste for natural history.

DEVON CATTLE.

Does or does not the impression exist, that Devon cattle do not *lay on fat easily*? We enquired the other day of Doctor T., near Baltimore, a gentleman of the highest respectability. He had procured some Devons from the late much lamented H. Thompson; and his observation was that his objection to the Devons laid in their *too great propensity to take on fat*. We know of a herd of about a dozen which we have lately seen in a pen of near forty head together.—The Devons are all of the same beautiful color, sleek as race horses and looking decidedly better than the country cattle, which went through the winter with the Devons—in the same yard and with the same treatment, subsisting exclusively on corn tops or wheat straw. Of all laboring animals the *Devon Ox*, appears to be the most docile and ready to comprehend and obey his driver—however often the driver may be changed, and whether he be an inconsiderate negro, or an uncouth and impetuous Irishman.

We believe an impression exists, to a certain extent, that Devons are hard to keep, and we mention the above fact to the contrary. In a word, without being over-size for the pastures and keep to be generally met with in a slave holding country, they are easier to keep than country cattle generally—give richer milk, and make the best oxen.

— The half bred Ayrshire and Devon bull calf advertised in the last American Farmer, has been sold.

— For late foreign intelligence by the Great Western, see last page. We regret to see that the price of our great staple, Cotton, has a downward tendency, caused principally by the accounts from this country of the large stocks on hand. The harvest in England was very favorable.

— For reasons too obvious to the critical reader, the Editor is induced, once for all, to state, that circumstances do not admit of his revising the "proof" of what he writes, and his manuscript not being very clear, mistakes often occur in the printing.

In some observations on Professor Ducatel's Geological report in the last number, if the reader would take the trouble to look back at them, he will find the following errors, rather too glaring to be left uncorrected, and yet not so obvious, as to leave no doubt, as to what it was the writer's intention to say: Instead of "if there be in part nothing to be discovered," in the first col. of page 28, read, "if there be in fact nothing," &c. &c. In col. 2, same page—In which the crafty partisan would possess, read would pass. A few lines below, instead of for *take* most men devoted with enthusiasm, &c. read, for *like* most men.

THE CROPS—We continue to receive more favorable accounts of the prospects of the wheat crop, although the fly had made its appearance in almost every quarter, and in some sections has caused much damage—but in general, we have reason to believe the injury sustained will not materially affect the aggregate crop of the whole country. The rust has done considerable injury to the rye in this vicinity; and we learn from the Staunton (Va.) Spectator, and Lexington (Va.) Gazette, that the rye has almost entirely been destroyed in those sections by the same disease, which destroys the straw as well as the grain, thus depriving the farmer of a very valuable portion of his horse feed, *cut straw and chop*—The loss of the rye crop will compel the farmer to resort to his corn-crib for food for his stock, and we would again remind him of a valuable machine, manufactured in this city by Messrs. Sinclair, jr. and Co., "Baldwin's Cob and Corn Crusher," the economy of which in preparing a most wholesome and nutritious food for stock, has been testified to by Dr. T. of Baltimore county, and others, as noticed in the Farmer a few months since

—a saving of one-third is considered as being secured by the use of this implement. Having been fully and fairly tested by the respectable gentlemen to whom we have alluded, we can feel no hesitation in recommending it to the attention of the public.

The Peoria (Ill.) Register says the wheat crop in that part of the country is very promising; Indian corn was backward, but in other respects looks well.

The Franklin (Ky.) Farmer says that much injury has been done to the crops in that vicinity by the rust, fly and army worm, and that most of the farmers do not expect more than half a crop. Great injury has also been done to the hemp, by recent rains, and some of the farmers are ploughing their fields over, some for the purpose of re-sowing, and others to plant corn.

The crops in N. Jersey of every description are represented as in an unusually flourishing condition.

The Rust and Scab have done great injury to the Wheat crop in Talbot, Md.; many fields will not pay the expense of cutting, and this too on some of the best land in the county. Our farmers say, Talbot will not yield half a crop this season.

LIME—ASHES.

Continuation of Extracts from the third Report of the Agriculture of Massachusetts, by Rev. H. Colman.

LIME.—It is with some diffidence that I come in the next place to speak of lime in its application to the soil for wheat, because I shall be obliged to differ in opinion from gentlemen for whom I have the highest personal respect. But the object of all sound and useful philosophy is truth, and no authority whatever can rise above facts.

It appears from the returns presented, that lime has been frequently applied, but in no such form, as far as the information given extends, to lead to any decisive inferences in its favor. When lime is applied to a crop in conjunction with manure, unless comparative experiments are made under the same circumstances, by which it can be decided whether it were the lime or the manure which produced the effect, or whether it were from the combination of the lime and manure, no certain conclusion is reached. From personal inquiries made in various parts of the State and among farmers of great intelligence and observation, I have not found a single case where any direct benefit has been traced to the application of lime to the soil for wheat. I am not, however, disposed to question its utility; and while I care nothing for any purely theoretical views, I shall proceed to state what I think may be relied upon respecting it.

It has been said that calcareous matter has been exhausted from our soils by cultivation; and this is the reason why our wheat crops fail where they formerly succeeded. It is matter of reasonable inquiry whether there is much foundation for this opinion. It does not appear from any analysis of soils which has been made, that there is more pure lime existing in soils which are comparatively new, than in those which have been some time cultivated. It does not appear that even on the rich alluvions of the western prairies, where it is said that sometimes sixty bushels of wheat are produced to an acre, that there is a large portion of lime in any form, than in the old soils of this vicinity. In an analysis by the geological surveyor of the State, of five specimens of the best soils of Illinois, the highest amount obtained of the carbonate of lime was 3.3 out of 100 parts. But, in Massachusetts, several soils have been found in parts of the country longest cultivated, where the amount of carbonage of lime has been in a hundred parts as 3.—5.—5.4. No one pretends that any earth can ever assume a gaseous form; or in truth that the nature of this earth can ever be changed, so that with whatever else it may be combined it shall cease to be lime. But if absorbed or taken up by plants, since those products are again returned to the soil, it does not appear how the original quantity should be exhausted by the growth of plants. It may have been swept away in many situations by rains, which, where lands are under cultivation, carry away large portions of the enriched mould on the surface to deposit them on meadows and alluvions below. In this case, undoubtedly, many newly cleared lands and side-hill situations have suffered a material deterioration, and the lime passed off with other fertilizing portions of the soil. Yet it will be admitted, at the same time, that our alluvial meadows, according to the analysis given, present a less proportion of lime than many other lands.

It has been said that lime is indispensable to the production of wheat, because it is always found in the wheat plant. Of the sulphate and phosphate of lime, some portion is found in wheat, so also in rye, in Indian corn, in the haulm of potatoes, and in various other plants, especially in clover; but these exist in either case in extremely minute quantities; and as it respects the existence of any earthy carbonate in wheat, it is not understood to be found at all in the grain; and in the ashes of wheat straw, it is found only in the proportion of eleven parts in a thousand.

But, in truth, there is no deficiency of lime in our soils, so far as it may be demanded as a constituent of wheat. In some plants, as I have said—in clover, for example—lime in one combination, is found in abundance. But lime is one of the most generally diffused substances in nature. The sea abounds in it. The land abounds in it. The learned geological surveyor states that lime in some form is to be found in every soil which he has examined. We have other facts which demonstrate its universal diffusion. Our wells abound in it. The hardness of a large portion of our waters, which renders them unfit for the purpose of washing, is commonly owing to the presence of lime. The bones of all animals are composed of fifty per cent. of the phosphate of lime. The shells of birds and of domestic fowls are composed of lime. So that in truth there is no deficiency; and it seems an established principle in chemistry, that lime, in whatever combination it may be found, whether used as a carbonate, sulphate or phosphate, marl, plaster, or bone dust, acts always the same.

It has been stated on high authority, "that a soil is incapable of producing wheat of good quality that does not contain carbonate of lime." This position is at least questionable; since on the farm of Wm. Adams, of Chelmsford, Middlesex county, where wheat had been successfully cultivated for many years, it appears from a chemical examination of the soil, that not a trace of lime in this form is to be found. In the report of the Geological Survey of Maine, it is stated that forty-eight bushels of wheat have been raised to an acre; but it seems that the carbonate of lime is not found in the soil on which this wheat grew; and in the form of a phosphate it was found, only in the small amount of 1.5 in 100 parts. These cases, as well established as any thing of the kind can be, seem decisive on the point of its indispensability in our soils to the production of wheat beyond what is already found there. Of its general usefulness in many soils, though its operation is as yet only matter of conjecture, there can be no doubt.

That the amount of lime required to produce an effect upon vegetation is very minute is established by the effects produced, beyond all question, by the application of even so small an amount as half a bushel of the sulphate of lime or gypsum to an acre. It is a wonderful fact, and sufficient to confound the presumption of man in attempting to explain with confidence many of the mysteries of nature, "that in experiments made by Sir John Herschell, it was found that minute portions of calcareous matter, in some instances less than the millionth part of the whole compound, are sufficient to communicate sensible mechanical motions and definite properties to the bodies with which they are mixed."

The deficiency of lime in the soil is not, therefore, the cause of the failure of the wheat crop among us. Proofs of this might be multiplied, if there were occasion. Yet, on the other hand, it will not be denied that the application of lime to some soils, unless the application be to a much greater excess than is likely to take place among us, produces a decided improvement. I have no theory to establish on the subject; and it cannot be denied that even with professed chemists, the particular operation of lime upon the soil is as much matter of debate and controversy, at this very time, in Scotland and England, where it has been for many years, and most extensively applied, as any subject whatever connected with agriculture. Any solution of the mode of operation of gypsum, or the sulphate of lime, whose effects are often so astonishing, is not even approached. But I shall proceed to state some points which seem to be well established in regard to lime. It has been said that gypsum benefits vegetation by its attraction of moisture from the atmosphere. It does indeed attract moisture, but it holds it fast and does not give it out. Its effects on vegetation in this respect, therefore, must be the reverse of beneficial. It has been supposed to assist the putrefaction or decomposition of animal or vegetable substances. But this theory experiment has wholly disproved. It has been sup-

posed to form a necessary food of plants; and some portion of it is always obtained in the ashes of certain plants, especially clover. This use of it, therefore, seems established. It has been maintained that it acts as a stimulus to vegetation; but this is wholly conjectural, and in fact explains nothing. It is saying merely in other words that it promotes vegetation, for as to any direct agency in quickening the circulations of the plant in the proper sense of stimulus, this at least has not yet been detected. Its efficiency in many cases is demonstrated; but the soils which particularly demand its use, and the manner of its application, can only be determined by actual experiment.

Lime, if applied in a quick or caustic state, and in sufficient quantities, has a tendency at once to consume all soft or putrescible matters, of an animal or vegetable nature, by combining with the acids or the water which exist in these substances; but how next it operates to assist vegetation is not so easily determined. The woody fibre of vegetables it does not alter, or at most in a very small degree. Undoubtedly in this operation many gaseous substances are evolved, which pass off in the air without affording any aid to vegetation. To animal manure or putrescible matters, whose decomposition it is desirable should go on gradually in the soil, this application therefore is not approved. But where there is a superabundance of vegetable matter in the soil, or where there are acid plants, whose sourness it is desirable to correct, such an application will be beneficial. Quick lime, likewise, may be useful in the destruction of all soft skinned insects with which it may come in contact.

The action of effete lime or the carbonate of lime is undoubtedly very different. Quick lime, if applied to sandy soils, if water were present, would tend to combine with the sand, and form an insoluble substance like mortar. If applied to clay, its operation would be different, as it would tend to divide and reduce it to a fine state. This would be the effect of effete lime or powdered limestone; and, for aught as yet ascertained, these mechanical effects of lime upon tenacious soils, are the principal benefits to be derived from it. The particles becoming divided, the soil is rendered permeable to the roots of the plants, and accessible to air and moisture. What influence the plant itself exerts upon the carbonate of lime, or upon lime in any other form of combination, is not determined. The amount of any earthy matter taken up by the plant is a very small quantity; and it is not supposed that the plant has the power of changing its nature. The carbonate of lime is a substance scarcely soluble in water, or under any common atmospheric influences; but it can be taken into the roots or vessels of that plant only in the most minute state of division.

The whole subject, indeed, is as much open to investigation as in the beginning. Beyond a certain quantity, the application of lime is decidedly prejudicial to soils, and the farmers in the best agricultural districts of Scotland, acknowledge that their soils have been materially injured by the application of lime to their farms. There, however, it has been applied in quantities of hundreds of bushels to the acre, and much beyond any amount in which it is ever likely to be applied here.

ASHES.—With respect to wood ashes, there remains no doubt of their extraordinary efficacy in promoting the growth of wheat crops. Whatever theory may be adopted, the effects are almost certain. These ashes were themselves the constituent parts of plants, and reduced to a state of extreme fineness by incineration. They may well, therefore, serve to be taken up by other plants, or may be expected to furnish some of the elements which the plants require. They likewise attract moisture from the air, and mix with vegetable acids, it is reasonable to believe, that combining with other substances in the soil, they may prepare them likewise to become the food of plants.

The theory of their operation is of little importance compared with the facts of their efficiency. The ashes of sea-weeds, what is called in Europe kelp, and in the shops the carbonate of soda, have proved of great efficiency. I am not aware that it has been used here, to any great extent; but the accounts given of its use abroad commend it most strongly. One of the best writers known on the subject of the wheat culture, says, "that two or three pounds worth of it (he means pounds sterling) per acre, spread about two months before sowing time, would always more than repay itself. It attracts moisture from the atmosphere; it materially increases the volume of the grain, and the fineness of the sample; but does not add

to the weight of the straw, though rendering it whiter and more nourishing to cattle. It causes the wheat to assume a rich, healthy appearance, and is an excellent application after a crop of potatoes or parsnips, both of which require land to be richly dressed with stable or other strong manures, and has not the effect of decomposing them, (might he not say of consuming them?) as lime does."

"It is also destructive to the insects, and to their eggs which lie in the soil or turf. It forces the earth-worms and wire-worms from their lurking places, to come to the surface and die, particularly when laid on in a larger quantity than I have named; some farmers being in the habit of putting on double and even treble the quantity above stated; but, I believe, without having produced proportionately larger crops from inferior land; though it has been asserted that its effect is very permanent, being especially apparent on the succeeding clover crops."

These statements come from the very highest practical authority. Whether our farmers would think of incurring so large an expense in manuring an acre of land, as is here mentioned, is doubtful. The expediency of its application must depend altogether upon the returns obtained from it. This with us can only be settled by actual experiment. The material is easily procured, and it is hoped that trials of it, at least on a small scale, will be made.

TO PREVENT SMUT IN WHEAT.—As many farmers are slow to believe in the efficiency of brine and lime in preventing smut in wheat, I am inclined to give additional testimony in its confirmation.

As our winter wheat is rarely smutty to any extent, we have never prepared that seed by brining and liming. But our spring wheat having formerly been more or less smutty, we now prepare our seed in the following manner: After putting the seed into water, to separate the light kernels and oats, if there should be any amongst it, we put it into a tub, and pour strong brine, about blood warm, on to it till it is completely covered. After it has steeped three or four hours, we take it out in baskets, in which we let it stand until it is sufficiently drained; then we spread it on a barn floor, and rake in fresh slaked lime until the wheat becomes dry, when it is fit for sowing.

The past two seasons we have prepared our seed wheat in this way, and not a kernel of smut has been found in the crops raised from it; while our neighbors who neglect this preparation, are generally troubled with smut.

New Genesee Far.

CASSANDER.

to the weight of the straw, though rendering it whiter and more nourishing to cattle. It causes the wheat to assume a rich, healthy appearance, and is an excellent application after a crop of potatoes or parsnips, both of which require land to be richly dressed with stable or other strong manures, and has not the effect of decomposing them, (might he not say of consuming them?) as lime does."

"It is also destructive to the insects, and to their eggs which lie in the soil or turf. It forces the earth-worms and wire-worms from their lurking places, to come to the surface and die, particularly when laid on in a larger quantity than I have named; some farmers being in the habit of putting on double and even treble the quantity above stated; but, I believe, without having produced proportionately larger crops from inferior land; though it has been asserted that its effect is very permanent, being especially apparent on the succeeding clover crops."

These statements come from the very highest practical authority. Whether our farmers would think of incurring so large an expense in manuring an acre of land, as is here mentioned, is doubtful. The expediency of its application must depend altogether upon the returns obtained from it. This with us can only be settled by actual experiment. The material is easily procured, and it is hoped that trials of it, at least on a small scale, will be made.

The Curculio.—Pick up carefully all the fallen fruit under your trees, and give it to your hogs. You will thereby destroy the curculio, a small insect which has caused it to fall, and which if not destroyed will perfect itself in the fallen fruit, sink in the ground, and the next spring rise and again destroy your fruit.

White Cabbage leaves.—Cabbage leaves, a little meal, salt, kitchen swill, cramps, potatoe peelings, &c. mixed well together, are capital food for fattening pigs—save all your ground leaves for this purpose.

Preserving Fruit Trees.—Where your fruit trees appear to be overloaded with fruit, it is better that you pick off a part before the weight is so much increased as to split and destroy the trees.

Pea Fodder.—No fodder is said to be better for milch cows in winter; the peas are sown in drills 3 feet apart, ploughed when 6 inches high, the dirt thrown to them—In August or September they may be mowed, exposed 3 days to the sun, put up in shocks, turned over once a day, and are sufficiently cured for use or preservation.

Bee Moth.—It is said that by covering the floor board on which the bee-hive stands with common earth about an inch thick, it will never be infested with worms—for the reason that the moth will not deposit her eggs where the earth will come in contact; naturally resorting to a dry board as her element.

Pruning Peach Trees.—Peach trees should be pruned every third year (says a correspondent of the Salem Observer,) and not trimmed of its laterals, but headed down to within about 6 feet of the ground.

Dry Rot.—may often times be prevented in living trees, if the wounds are carefully covered with a composition made of rosin, tallow, bees-wax, and ochre mixed well together—and where it is necessary, for want of time in the spring, to resort to winter trimming, this method of prevention should be resorted to. It is cheap, simple, and adheres to the wood, excluding moisture until healed over.

To preserve Fence Posts, &c.—It is often the case where lime is used for plastering and other purposes, the siftings and refuse are thrown away as useless—but it is better economy to put it around fence and gate posts, as it will greatly preserve them from decay—Leached ashes are very good for the same purpose. If slacked lime or leached ashes were sprinkled over the wooden pavements of our cities when first put down, it would render them much more durable than when sand or gravel alone is used.

Poultry.—All young chickens, ducks and turkeys should be kept under cover, out of the weather during rainy seasons. Twice or thrice a week, pepper, shallots, shives, or garlic, should be mixed up with their food. Chickens which are kept from the dunghill while young seldom have the gapes. A small lump of assaftida should be placed in the pan in which their water is given them to drink.

Economy of Fuel.—Every person who has any thing to do with cooking ought to know, that when water is once made to boil, all that is further necessary, is just to keep it up to that temperature; any additional fuel added is wasted, for water heated in an ordinary culinary vessel cannot be made more than boiling hot.

Bank of Virginia.—The trial of Green has been concluded before the Examining Court, who have unanimously decided to send him on for further trial before the fall term of the Superior Court, on both counts of the indictment. 1st, for aiding and abetting Wm. B. Dabney in smuggling money from the bank for his (Dabney's) benefit, and 2d, involving the general charge of larceny, fraudulently taking, carrying away, &c. to the amount of \$100,000 and more—No application made to bail him.

W. B. Dabney has been tried before the Mayor, and committed for trial before an examining court; the Mayor or did not think his case bailable.

SILK CULTURE.—It is stated in the Germontown (Pa.) Telegraph, that Mr. Philip Physick is now feeding, in the Highfield cocoonery, six millions of worms, and that he expects to feed fourteen millions more, making twenty millions in all the present season. At present (as the Telegraph states) only two hands are engaged in the building, though a large proportion of the worms are winding, and some are three weeks old.

The Multicaulis fever having abated, this is the time to prosecute the main and ultimate object, with good hope of success. Though raising trees for sale, may no longer be profitable, or, at least, not so for the present, there is not the least reason to conclude that the silk culture may not be prosecuted with entire success and profit, in the United States. Let those, then, who possess the means and appliances for "carrying out the principle," in regard to the cultivation of silk, take example from the perseverance and success of the proprietor of the Highfield cocoonery.

Portable Manure.—One ton of turf or peat dust, (if ashes, still better,) 1 cwt. of soot, 1 cwt. common agricultural salt, [this contains only about 60 to 70 per cent.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF MARYLAND.

We continue our extracts from the report of Professor Ducatel, Geologist of the State :

Anne Arundel county.—I was the first to determine the true geological position of Annapolis Neck, as composed of arenaceous deposits belonging to the secondary period, and from this circumstance predicted the probable occurrence among them of greensand, or the Jersey marl, and of a micaceous blacksand mixed with green particles, to which I have elsewhere applied the name of black marl to indicate its use. The prediction has been verified by the excavations made for the Annapolis rail road, that have brought to light an extensive deposite of the latter material, that has already been tried on several farms with good results. It occurs also in several places on the banks of the Severn, and at the head of the small creeks emptying into South river. No bed of pure green sand has as yet been observed; but this mineral is much intermixed with the ferruginous sands of which the neck is principally composed. Wherever these are found, the country is rolling and even hilly, and in the upper portions of the sands there are some partial beds of an indurated rock, exhibiting indistinct fossil shells that have yielded the calcareous cement, by which they are bound together. Masses of ferruginous sandstone are likewise met with, of a sufficiently compact structure, to be used as a building material; and it has been opportunely employed in the construction of culverts and viaducts on the above named rail road.

The ferruginous sand, mixed with green particles, furnishes a soil that is well adapted to the growth of corn, tobacco and the root crops generally; whilst the peculiarity in situation of the country around the city of Annapolis, its milder climate and facilities of intercourse with Baltimore, ought to invite the attention of land-holders to the profits arising out of the cultivation of vegetables and choice fruits. One of the most profitable gardens and orchards in the State, is probably that of Judge Brewer, in the immediate vicinity of the city, who deserves much credit for his zeal in introducing whatever may thus contribute to increase the agricultural resources of the country.

"When the soil loses its ferruginous character and is unmixed with the green particles that seems to give it more consistency, it is doubtless inferior; though, in good seasons, it yields fine crops of corn. Its improvement, however, is easily effected by the use of lime, which can be easily and cheaply obtained from oyster shells, or the other resources above alluded to."

"The loose texture of the soil and its other peculiar physical condition in those portions of the neck where it is more ferruginous, by rendering it more absorbent of heat, would seem to indicate its fitness for the growth of the sugar beet. The profuse growth of the white mulberry too, observed along the creek shores, as well as over the neck, points to another branch of industry connected with agriculture that must one day fix the attention of the enterprising farmers of this section of the country."

"The portion of Anne Arundel county situated between South river and the Patuxent, and embracing two election districts, known as the South river and West river districts, is more highly favored. It comprises, in fact, some of the most productive lands of the State, and extends over an area of thirty miles in length, with an average breadth of eight miles. It is equally well adapted to the production of corn, wheat, tobacco; is sufficiently well wooded for its own wants, well supplied with good water, healthy, and settled by an intelligent and thriving population. Its soil like that of Annapolis Neck, consists principally of ferruginous sands, intermixed with particles of green sand in the hilly portions; but is, generally speaking, better constituted, containing more clay, and, as the discoveries of the last year have proved, more mineral resources. In the necks and on the Bay shore where the lands are flat the soil is clayey, in some parts a very stiff clay, which is the character of that portion of the country usually designated the "Swamp." The agricultural resources in this direction are to be derived from the Chesapeake, in its waters and on its shores. The most valuable of these are undoubtedly oyster shells, to be converted into lime, and the sea-ooze that at certain seasons is thrown up in great abundance. The soil would also be found greatly benefited by the addition of several cart loads to the acre of the beach sand, which would have a tendency to loosen it. A mixture of sea-ooze and

caustic lime would prove of inestimable value; as the lime would prove of inestimable value; as the lime would have the effect of destroying the seeds of certain noxious weeds that are sometimes in this manner propagated and form an objection, often, to the use of this material.

The mineral resources previously referred to as occurring in the upper portions of this district, consist of beds of green marl and black marl, that are more distinctly observed at the head of creeks. At the head of South river there appears to be an extensive deposite of the latter kind of marl, which has already been used with some success; and on the head waters of Flat creek, on the farm of Mr. Solomon G. Chaney, a considerable bed of the pure green marl occurs, promising to be of great value to the surrounding country. I have certain information, through Col. Robert W. Kent, that it has been tried during the past year with the most beneficial results, by himself as well as Mr. Chaney, on both corn and tobacco lands, and that it will be subjected to further experiments on wheat lands. It is probable that it will supersede in this neighborhood the necessity of having recourse to lime, and it is also likely that more minute researches will bring to light other beds of equal value. There are many places where its occurrence is indicated in washes and ravines, that I have recommended to be more thoroughly explored. Mount Stewart, the estate of Gen. Geo. H. Stewart, is probably based upon a bed of green sand, as its particles are observed to fill the furrows produced by heavy rains; and in these situations it seems to proceed from beneath a deposite of red ochreous clay. Even when it occurs much mixed with siliceous sand, it would be advised to employ it liberally on stiff soils, which it could not fail to improve, whilst its extraction, if carried on to any extent, might lead to the discovery of a pure and consequently more valuable material. A considerable deposite of the black marl was observed on the banks of the Patuxent, forming part of the farm of Mr. J. Nicholson, who reports his trial of it to have been entirely satisfactory upon a very thin sandy soil. These beds of mixed green sand and black marl can be traced to the southern extremity of the country, where the first indications of the *shell-marl*, composed as now so frequently described in former reports, make their appearance.

In viewing the agricultural condition of this portion of Anne Arundel county, I have no hesitation in classing it amongst the very best of the State; possessing besides the advantages already enumerated, that, of being most easily cultivated, as the soil is friable and not impeded by rocks, and of a short and expeditious transportation by water conveyance, of its varied products, as well as of its means of improvement. Unimproved lands, during the past year have commanded from \$40 to \$50 an acre, and those that are under good cultivation and otherwise improved, are surely worth one hundred.

Lime Burning—Perpetual Kilns.—Professor DUCATEL, the state geologist of Maryland, in his Report to the Executive for 1838, devotes a chapter to the subject of Lime, its properties, mode of burning, and exhibits several diagrams of kilns, &c. all of which are of interest. But the Professor did not know, at that time, probably, of the improved process by which stone and shells were converted into lime, through the agency of wood and anthracite coal, by perpetual kilns, or kilns kept incessantly in operation, as was the case at Bristol, (Pa.) and now in the manner shown by those at Spring Garden, in the suburbs of this city, under the superintendance of Messrs. F. J. Cooper, & Co.

The kilns at Spring Garden, near the Southern terminus of Eutaw street, will well repay the curious in such matters for a visit. They consist of three in number, of brick or stone masonry, and in form represent somewhat an egg, with a portion of the larger end taken off, and poised upon the smaller, the segment about 22 inches diameter, cut off. The kilns are charged—first with a portion of fuel, subsequently with stone or shells, and thus with alternate layers of fuel or lime material, (the shells and stone occupying different kilns) until they are filled; the fire is then communicated below; where, by the draft, the fuel soon ignites, and as the shells or stone are sufficiently burnt, are drawn off through the aperture and when cooled, placed under cover, and as the contents of the kiln continues to settle at top, new materials are introduced in the succession first noticed. In this manner 100 bushels are drawn from each kiln per day; and when the works are complete, 250,000 bushels will be annually burnt; and as the facility of putting it on board vessels is very conveni-

ent, a wharf extending along in front of the kilns, farmers and others can avail themselves of the circumstance, either when they bring wood or shells, to take away the lime. In reference to the use of lime for agricultural purposes, we are silent, as our farmers are better versed in matters of that kind than we are.—*Lyford's Com. Journ.*

AN ESSAY ON GRASSES.

Lucerne—*Medicago sativa*, is a deep-rooting perennial plant, sending up numerous small and tall clover-like shoots, with blue or violet spikes of flowers. It is a native of the south of Europe, is extensively cultivated in Spain, Italy, France, Persia and Lima, in the two latter, being cut all the year round, and is particularly cultivated in Great Britain and the United States. With us it is found to be as hardy as red clover. It was extensively cultivated by the Romans, and commended by Calumella, as the choicest of all fodder. Three quarters of an acre of it, he thinks abundantly sufficient to feed three horses during the whole year.

The soil for Lucerne must be dry, friable, inclining to sand, and with a subsoil not inferior to the surface. Unless the subsoil be good, deep and dry, it is in vain to attempt to cultivate lucerne. A friable deep sandy loam is excellent for it. No land is too rich for it.

The preparation of the soil consists in deep ploughing and minute pulverization. LOUDON recommends trenching for it. But a good preparation is a potato crop, heavily dressed with long manure, the ground ploughed very deep, and the manure buried at the bottom of the furrow, and the crop kept perfectly free from weeds.

The season most proper for sowing in the northern and eastern states, is about the first to the fifteenth of May, when the ground has become sufficiently warmed to promote quick germination.

The manner of sowing lucerne is either broadcast or in drill, and either with or without an accompanying crop. Broadcast and a very thin crop of winter rye, is most generally preferred in the United States; though drills, by enabling the cultivator to keep out grasses and weeds, promises the greatest permanency to the crop. A gentleman who has sown in drills, three feet apart, and cultivated alternate rows of mangel wurtzel with the lucerne, speaks in high commendation of the practice. ARTHUR YOUNG recommends drilling at nine inches.

The quantity of seed, when the broadcast method is adopted, is from fifteen to twenty pounds; in the United States, sixteen pounds is the usual quantity, and when drilled, eight to twelve pounds suffices. The ground should be perfectly pulverised, the seed put in with a fine harrow, and the operation of sowing finished with the roller.

The after culture of lucerne, sown broadcast, consists in harrowing, in the spring, to destroy grass and weeds; rolling, after harrowing, to smooth the soil for the scythe and such occasional top dressing of gypsum, ashes, or rotted manure, as the plants may require, or the conveniences of the farm best afford. The harrowing may commence the second year, and the weeds collected should always be carefully removed. In succeeding years, two harrowings may be applied, one in spring and the other in the latter part of summer. If in drills, the crop must be kept clean by the hoe, drill-harrow, &c. Liquid manure from the cattle yard, is an excellent manure for this crop.

The taking of lucerne, by mowing for soiling, or hay, or by tethering, hurdling or pasturing, may be considered the same as clover. Lucerne frequently attains a sufficient growth for the scythe from the 10th to the 20th of May; and in soils that are favorable for its culture, it will be in a state of readiness for cutting in the course of a month or five weeks longer, being capable of undergoing the same operation, at nearly similar intervals of time, during the whole summer season. In the United States, in a good soil, it may be cut for soiling four, and sometimes five times in the season.

The application of lucerne, is with us generally for the purpose of soiling, with the exception, sometimes, of the last cutting. It is advantageously fed in its green state to horses, cattle, and hogs; but as a dry fodder, it is also capable of affording much assistance, and as an early food for ewes and lambs, may be of great value in particular cases. All agree in extolling it as food for cows, whether in a green or dried state; and it is said to be much superior to clover, both in increasing the milk and butter, and in improving its flavor. In its green state care is necessary not to feed too much at a time, especially when

moist, as cattle may become hooven or blown with it. It is a good precaution to cut it the day before it is used, and to let it wilt in the swathe. When made into hay, lucerne should never be spread from the swathe, but managed as directed for clover. It may be housed before it is perfectly dry, if it is alternated on the mow, with layers of straw, which imbibe the superabundant juices and thereby becomes grateful and nutritious to the farm stock, when fed with the lucerne.

Soiling is a term applied to the practice of cutting herbage crops green, for feeding or fattening live stock. On all farms, under correct management, a part of this crop is cut green for the working horses, often milch cows, even at pasture, and, in some instances, both for growing and fattening cattle. On small farms, this crop is of immense advantage, as affording a ready, substitute for pasture.

The produce of lucerne, cut three times in a season, has been stated from three to five, and even eight tons per acre. In the first volume of the Memoirs of the Society for the promotion of Agriculture, Arts, and Manufactures, in New York, is the detail of various experiments made by the Chancellor LIVINGSTON, with lucerne; and one of the results gives twenty-five tons of hay, at five cuttings in a season, from an acre. In soiling, one acre is sufficient for five or six cows during the soiling season. One of our farmers has kept eight cattle, two oxen and six cows, upon an acre of lucerne, during the season, with a range of three or four acres of pasture. Say, however, that the produce is equal to a full crop of red clover, in value, then, if continued yearly for nine or ten years, (its ordinary duration in a productive state) at an annual expense of harrowing and rolling, and a terrenial expense of top dressing, it will be sufficient value to induce farmers who have suitable soils and climates, to lay down a few acres of this crop, near their homesteads.

To save seed, the lucerne may be treated precisely as red clover, i. e., obtained from the second cutting, or even the third, the crop being left to ripen its seed. It is easily threshed, the grains being contained in small pods, which readily separate under the flail, threshing machine or clover mill.—*Buel's Cultivator*, vol. 3d.

LABOR-SAVING MACHINES.—We have recently seen a field of six acres of corn planted in two thirds of a day with perfect exactness, by a machine drawn by a pair of mules driven by a boy, and the machine held by a man; and at the same time by the same machine the same field was manured with twenty-five bushels of poudrette, evenly dropped in the drill. The calculation was to make the drills four feet apart; and to plant the corn 18 inches in the drill, 3 kernels in hill, with the intention of removing one and leaving two to be manured. The machine was adapted to the planting and sowing every other variety of seed, even to the smallest, and with like exactness. The machine worked well; though we think it might have been made less cumbrous than it was; but it is not our intention at this time to describe it or compare it with others. The boy, if the mules had been well broken, might have been dispensed with, and the whole performed by one man; and this, upon the old system of planting, sowing, tilling, manuring in the hill from a hod, dropping, and covering, would have been equal to the labor of eight men. The machine could be built for ten dollars cost. Now what an immense saving of labor has been effected by this arrangement! yet men will tell us, with as much braggadocio and self-complacency as their waistcoats will contain without bursting the buttons off, that they want none of these *new-fangled* notions; they choose to go on in the *old-fashion way*, as though the old-fashion way was of course to be always the best way. Now the old-fashioned way was to wear undressed goat skins, sewed together with strings or birch bark or pinned with thorns; to set on the bare ground; to bake your dough in the ashes; to dip up your porridge in a wooden bowl, or a broken gourd, and to eat it with a clam-shell. Why cannot we go back to these blessed times of our great grandfathers, who were no doubt so much happier and so much wiser, and so much better than we are. Alas! for the sad degeneracy of modern times; and the unhappy discovery, (no doubt the effect of some demoniacal agency,) of balancing a meal-bag upon a horse's back, without putting the meal in one end and a stone in the other! H. C.

RIDGING FOR THE RUTA BAGA.—The Ruta Baga, in common with most other root crops, succeeds best on a deep as well as a rich soil; and a frequent cause of the

partial failure of many cultivators, is the want of sufficient depth and richness. This difficulty may, in a great degree, be obviated by ridging. This throws a large portion of the fertile surface together, and gives quantity and depth at each ridge. Ridging also proves beneficial where soils are liable to prove too wet.

As a large portion of the soil of our country is a clayey loam, we would recommend those who possess such soil, except it be deep and rich, and in a dry situation, to prepare their ground for ruta baga as follows:—Plough ridges by throwing two furrows together, about two feet and a half apart, fill the intermediate furrows with manure, then split the ridges with the plough, throwing the earth upon and forming new ridges over the manure. Pass a roller over the whole to flatten them, and then sow the seed in drills along the tops of these flattened ridges. This treatment, with subsequent culture, can hardly fail to ensure a good crop.—*New Gen. Far.*

Red Root—(*Lithospermum arvense*)—This truly formidable weed in our wheat crop, is, we perceive, yearly increasing. When it first obtains possession of a field, it may be removed by carefully pulling it, while in flower—After it gets full possession, it is difficult to destroy it, as the seeds often remain several years dormant, especially if buried deep by the plough. One of the best methods of treating it, is to harrow lightly, plough the wheat stubble immediately after harvest, to cause the fallen seeds to vegetate, and destroy the young plants the next season by summer crops, which should be repeated for a year or two, when the land may be summer fallowed for wheat.—Successive crops of buckwheat are said to be advantageous. We hope those of our correspondents who have had experience in the destruction of this weed, will communicate to us the methods and results.—*ib.*

CORN AND RUTA BAGA.—*J. F. Osborn*, Esq. of Port Byron, N. Y., writes to the Albany Cultivator, the results of an experiment made by him last year on two acres of land, one planted with corn, the other with ruta baga:

The expense of the corn, including twenty-five loads of manure, ploughing, harrowing, hoeing, harvesting, &c. &c. was thirty-four dollars and one cent. He saved eighty-seven and a half bushels of corn, worth there sixty-two and a half cents per bushel. This, with the stalks and pumpkins, and manure for after crop, was worth, in all, seventy-eight dollars and thirty-eight cents, leaving a clear profit of forty-six dollars and thirty seven cents.

On his acre of ruta baga he raised twelve hundred and sixty-four and a quarter bushels, worth twelve and a half cents per bushel. The tops for cattle and manure for after crop he estimated to be worth ten dollars more. The whole cost, including twenty loads of manure, labor, interest on land, &c. was thirty-nine dollars and fifty cents. The net profits on the crop were one hundred and twenty-eight dollars and fifty-six cents.

DISEASES OF HORSES, CATTLE, &c.

Botts—Wood ashes occasionally given to horses, mixed with their drink, is said to prevent attacks from botts. The ashes might be given with salt.

Salting Cattle and Sheep—Some experienced farmers, in salting their cattle and sheep, mix unleached ashes with the salt; the mixture is composed of one quart of fine salt and one half bushel of ashes—it is believed to increase the appetite and preserve the health of the animal.

Horn Disease in Cattle—*A. Dibble*, in the *New Gene-see Farmer*, gives the following remedy for this disease—he says the horn oil can easily be discovered by the dull and sunken eye, dry nose, cold horns, and refusing to eat: Take half a table spoonful each of spirits of turpentine, camphor, fine salt and black pepper made fine, and one gill of sharp vinegar; mix together, warm to blood heat, turn the animal's head so that the ear will be uppermost; take hold of the ear and put into it as much as you can, hold it tight, and pull it up several times—then serve the other the same—do it once a day for three or four days; split the tail if necessary—and the cure will be effected.

Yellow Water in horses—A correspondent of the same paper says he has tried with complete success the following cure for this dangerous disease:—Take half a gill of spirits of turpentine, half a gill cano molasses, and 1 gill 4th proof rum; mix them well together in a bottle—after taking it the horse should be kept from water 20 hours.

Bittersweet Ointment for cows udders and teats—Another correspondent gives the following as a most efficacious remedy for caked bags and sore teats of cows:—Take the

roots of bittersweet and seethe them in hot water till the strength is extracted, add hogs lard to the extract, and simmer together till the water is evaporated, then let it cool and it is fit for use.

Another—In newly calved cows, the udder sometimes hardens or cakes as it is called, and a remedy should be applied without delay. One of my cows in this condition was lately treated with soft soap, externally applied in the evening, and the next morning she was well. I have heard no complaint of her since.

THE SCAB IN SHEEP.

Appearances and Symptoms.—The first indications of the scab, manifests itself by the starting of fibres and locks of wool from the rest of the fleece.

It generally begins on the rump of the animal, and extends upon the back and over the sides and neck. The animal is seen rubbing and biting its sides, and exhibits signs of great itching and uneasiness. On examination the wool is found to separate easily from the skin, and there is a red appearance of the skin, small watery pimples or tetter at first show themselves, and finally dry scabs or a scurf covers the infected place. The skin has a dry, stiff, meagre feel, and it appears to be hardened in lumps or ridges. In several cases there is a yellowish water below the crust or scab. In time, the wool falls off from the whole diseased surface, and the flock presents a miserable and disgusting appearance.

Causes.—The causes of the scab are various; exposure to cold rains, and remaining in low, damp, soggy situations too long, carelessness of the Shepherd in attending to the cleanliness and comfort of the flock. Unwholesome food may also bring it on. It is contagious, and easily communicated from one sheep to another in the same manner as the itch is communicated among the human species. Hence some have considered the disease itself to consist in small animalcula burrowing in the skin. This may very probably be the case.

Treatment.—On the first appearance of the scab, or itch, separate carefully those that are infected from those that are not. Having done this, you may then shear the wool, if it be not already off, from the diseased parts of the sheep disordered. Wash the parts affected with warm soap suds, and rub it briskly with a brush. Then apply some one or more of the following ointments, either of which will probably effect a cure. An ointment made of equal parts of lard and sulphur, in which is put a small portion of spirits of turpentine. A strong decoction of tobacco has proved a valuable remedy in this disorder, especially in the first stages of it.

A decoction of the green hellebore, or as some call, swamp poke, or Indian poke, (the veratrum viride of botanists,) united with tobacco has been found very effectual. The mercurial ointment has also been applied with success.

From the success which attends a solution of chloride of lime in the cure of the itch in the human system, we should be inclined to think that its use in this disorder among sheep, would be in the highest degree beneficial. It is at any rate worth a trial.

Whatever is applied, however, should be applied promptly and thoroughly. It will not answer to do this business by the halves, unless you wish to be always anointing and washing your flock. A small patch left untouched will continue the disease and prolong your labor and trouble. Examine your flock often and closely. Do not trust to general appearances, for a sheep may have this disorder for years, and yet, if she be naturally of a hardy and strong constitution, eat and drink, and appear as well as any other.—*Maine Farmer*.

TENNESSEE PRODUCE.—The “American” says:—We have heretofore noticed the arrival in this city, by way of the Pennsylvania and Tide Water canals, of Cotton and Tobacco from Nashville. It will be seen by the annexed paragraph, from the Nashville Whig of the 10th inst. that these shipments have been attended with satisfactory results, and we doubt not that many others will also take this new route to market:

“We are pleased to hear that the shipments of produce from hence through the Pennsylvania canal this spring, have generally turned out well; the sales of Cotton and Tobacco in Philadelphia and Baltimore have, in some instances, netted a handsome profit, beside saving to the owners, the exchange between this point and the East, an item of itself worthy of consideration these hard times.”

REMARKS OF MR. DODGE,
At the Convention of Tobacco Planters, held in this city
May 1, 1840.

MR. DODGE, late Special Agent of the United States to Germany, having been called upon to address the Convention, rose and said

MR. PRESIDENT:—It is now about three and a half years since I had the honor of addressing the first Convention ever held by the tobacco planters of the United States assembled for the purpose of examining into the causes of the great depression in the prices, &c. of that important staple of our country.

The restrictions and impositions to which the tobacco trade of the United States has been subjected for so many years by the various Governments of Europe have been such, and so highly injurious to a very numerous and highly influential body of our fellow-citizens, that their having submitted to them for such a length of time can only have arisen from a want of correct information of the exactions of foreign countries. But the spirit of inquiry has been awakened, and it will never slumber until we have obtained from Europe a repeal of their monopolies, and a diminution in the enormous duties which bear so heavy on our tobacco.

The tobacco planters of our country have, for half a century, waited with a patience which would have done honor to Job, in the hope, year after year, that Europe would see the necessity even in its own interests to treat the produce of our soil with more liberality. I say their own interests, for they being the manufacturing countries, and the United States the consuming one, it would naturally be supposed by any reflecting Government of Europe that, as the gold and silver of the Americans consisted in the produce of their soil wherewith they had the means to purchase the manufactures of Europe, those Governments, in their own interests, would have encouraged to the utmost the consumption of the great staple of our country.

The patriarch mentioned above has always been cited as the great model of patience; but there was one great trial still wanted to put his virtue to the highest test—he should have lived in our days, and have been made a tobacco planter. Had he gone successfully through that ordeal, no one could have doubted that his patience could stand any thing.

But, Mr. President, the patience of our tobacco planters has, at last, got fairly tired out, and I am happy to see this great, this numerous assembly of our fellow-citizens met for the purpose of interchanging ideas on the important subject before them, and to consult together on the best method to be pursued in order to obtain success; and I am truly happy, sir, to say that I am fully convinced, from all I have seen in Europe, that, if proper measures are pursued, our ultimate success in doing away with the restrictions and enormous duties which exist in Europe on our tobacco is certain.

A few months after the first Convention of the tobacco planters in 1837, I had the honor of being appointed the first agent ever sent to Europe by the Government of our country specially to attend to the great interests of our fellow-citizens engaged in the cultivation of that great staple of the United States, second only in importance to our cotton.

With your permission, gentlemen, I will take the liberty of making some few remarks concerning our tobacco trade with the various countries of Europe, and also of our commerce in general with those countries.

I will preface my remarks by some general observations respecting the tobacco business in Europe.

In twenty-four countries of Europe there is perfect freedom of competition in every species of industry exercised in the article of tobacco: those countries are, Denmark, Sweden, Russia, Norway, Holland, Belgium, Prussia, Baden, Wurtemburg, Bavaria, Grand Duchy of Hesse, Electorate of Hesse, Nassau, Saxony, Hanover, Brunswick, Mecklenburg, Strelitz, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, England, Hungary, and the Swiss Cantons, with the exception of that of the Valais. And, also, in the Hanse Towns of Bremen, Hamburg, and Lübeck.

Of these 24 States, there are 20 where the cultivation, the manufacture, and the sale of tobacco enjoy absolute liberty; that is to say, without special control or restrictions, only that in some of those States the manufacture, &c. is subject to a patent (license) tax common to all industry. Of the other four States, viz. Prussia, Electorate of Hesse, Kingdom of Saxony, and England, the three first have subjected the cultivation to a tax on the land

under cultivation, and the last named not only absolutely interdicts the cultivation, but subjects the manufacture and the sale to severe and innumerable formalities, restrictions, and surveillance, and also to a special tax of license on the manufacture and sale.

In 1756, Frederick the Great instituted in Prussia a Regie of tobacco. In 1787, this Regie was abolished, and the right of cultivation granted, but limited to a small number of privileged planters, until 1798, at which period the cultivation was declared entirely free. In 1819, a tax was established upon this cultivation according to the quantity of tobacco grown, the right of cultivation, however, being accessible to all. In 1828, this tax was classified, which is now the actual system in vigor so far as regards cultivation.

But it can be said that in all these twenty-four States the importations and exportations are permitted to any one on paying the duty of entry and of exportation.

The following countries have adopted the system of monopoly called a State Regie, viz. Parma, Spain, France, the Continental States of Sardinia and the Island of Sardinia, the Roman States, and the Austrian Dominions, with the exception of Hungary.

In three of those States, viz. Spain, Parma, and the Continental States of Sardinia, the cultivation is absolutely interdicted. In the others, viz. France, in the Island of Sardinia, the Roman States, and Austria, the cultivation is only restrained. But in all those seven States, the manufacture, the sale, and the importation are absolutely interdicted to individual industry. It is true that in many of their entrepôts tobacco can be imported and exported for account of individuals, but for consumption it can only be sold to the Regie.

In the following five countries, the system of farming the tobacco has been adopted by them, which is equally a monopoly, viz. Portugal, Naples, Tuscany, Poland, and the Swiss Canton of Valais. In Tuscany and Portugal, the cultivation is absolutely interdicted. In Naples, it is restrained. In Poland, it is free, but under some conditions, and probably it may be considered in fact as restrained. And in the Canton of Valais, the cultivation is interdicted to individuals, but permitted to the farm; and in all the aforementioned five States the manufacture and sale of tobacco, as well as the importation, are absolutely interdicted except to the farm.

The system of *imposts* is thus regulated. In the States of free competition, it consists, for almost all of them, in the amount of duty on importation and the tax of patent, (license,) and for others there is also a duty on exportation; and in Prussia, Saxony, and the Electorate of Hesse, there is also a high tax on the land under cultivation, and in England a license tax on manufacture and sale, besides the duty on entry.

In those countries where it is put to *Farm*, it arises almost entirely from the price of the lease to the farm, and in some, also, from a duty on importation.

In those countries where a *Regie* exists, it results from the benefit derived from the difference in the price of purchase and the sale over the expense of manufacturing.

For more detailed particulars, I would refer the members of this Convention to my Report on the Legislation, &c. of Foreign Countries on the article of Tobacco, which will in a few days be printed by order of the select committee on the tobacco trade.

[Here follows sundry details of the trade in Europe, the substance of which has heretofore been published.]

As respects Germany, I would first of all, mention that it is divided into over thirty independent Governments, (see memorandum at bottom of tobacco report,) all of which have to be conciliated and rendered favorable to our views. I visited all their Governments except Austria. And as respects the measures which I found it necessary to pursue during my late mission to Germany, I have prepared a detailed statement of them, which I should be very happy to communicate to the Convention, but as it contains many things which, if made public, might injure our efforts in Germany, I would respectfully request that the Convention should appoint a committee to whom I could submit the said detailed report.

I will, however, now make a short remark respecting Germany. In the Austrian dominions (with the exception of Hungary) a *Regie* is established. The consumption of American tobacco may be estimated at about 4,000 hogsheads, which is partly imported into Trieste direct from the United States, but the greatest proportion is obtained from the entrepôts of Holland and the Hanse Towns. As my late mission did not extend to Austria, I have no

correct data from which I could form an idea of the profits derived to the Government through the *Regie*, but there is no doubt of their being very considerable.

In the rest of Germany, where a large proportion of our tobacco is consumed, the revenue derived from the same may be estimated at about \$1,200,000.

As respects our tobacco trade with Germany in general, and the arguments I have used, Mr. President, in defence of the rights of the tobacco planters of our country to a more liberal course of policy on the part of a great majority of the various States of Germany, I beg leave to refer the members of this Convention to my report of the 31st August, 1839, which will soon be published, by order of the select committee of the House on the tobacco trade.

Respecting our commerce in general with Europe, I will merely mention that, on examining the statement already referred to, it will be seen that the average importations into the United States from the various countries of Europe, from 1st October, 1835, to 30th September, 1838, amounted to \$97,251,334, of which \$42,653,867, equal to 44 per cent. on the total average importations, were admitted free of duty; and as our exportations to the same countries during the same period amounted to \$79,201,860, it will be seen that we have admitted from Europe, free of duty, an amount of its produce more than equal to one-half of the exports of our domestic produce to the same countries. The average amount imported into this country from Europe, subject to duty, was \$54,597,477, and the total average amount of duty obtained by the American Government for the two years ending 31st December, 1838, was \$16,866,017; this was obtained by the importations from all parts of the world; and as a large proportion of the articles coming from Europe were admitted free of duty, I think it may safely be estimated that the revenue to the United States from the importations from Europe may be considered equal to about \$10,000,000; so that, if this revenue should be equalized on the total importations from Europe, say \$97,251,334, it would amount to about 10 per cent. whilst Europe obtains over \$30,000,000 revenue from 100,000 hogsheads of our tobacco, for, by what I have already said, I think I have successfully shown that it really does levy that enormous amount which costs in the United States only about \$7,000,000. This may be both liberality and reciprocity in the European acceptation of those words, but I was brought up in an old-fashioned American school, where we were taught to understand words according to the strict sense meant to be conveyed, and it appears to me that this kind of liberality is all on one side, and, as for the reciprocity, I cannot make it out.

Before finishing I will make one other observation. This, gentlemen, is no party question, but one on which all parties will unite. The obtaining a repeal of the monopolies, and a diminution in the enormous duties which bear so heavily on our tobacco in Europe, are questions in which the whole interests of the American Union are concerned. It is the interest of our merchants that there should be a great and increasing consumption of our produce in Europe, as one among the many other inevitable consequences and advantages arising from it would be the bringing of the exchanges down in our favor. It is also the interest of our ship-owners, for the greater the consumption is in Europe, the greater would be the quantity they would have wherewith to load their vessels; and, gentlemen, I presume it would require no Solomon to tell you that it would clearly be for your interest. And it is also the interest of the cotton planters, for if you cannot sell your tobacco you will have to plant cotton.

NOTE.—In the foregoing calculations, the hogshead of tobacco is considered as weighing 1,200 lbs. American. The weights and currencies mentioned are those of the United States.

Commerce with Sardinia.—Our readers are not generally aware that an important treaty of commerce was concluded between the United States and the kingdom of Sardinia during the year 1838, which has been ratified by the Senate of the United States. The present kingdom of Sardinia includes the island of Sardinia, the duchies of Savoy, Piedmont, Genoa, etc., embracing a population of about five millions of inhabitants.

The object of the Congress of Vienna, in erecting this new monarchy, was to create a partition between France and Austria. Genoa is the principal seaport of the kingdom, and has become very important to this country, particularly as an entrepot for our tobacco destined to Switz-

erland, Austria, and Italy. As evidence of its importance, from official returns it appears that our exports to Genoa has nearly doubled within a few years. We understand that it was at the suggestion of our enterprising countryman, Doctor Nathaniel Niles, formerly charge d'affaires at Paris, that our government was indeed to open a negotiation with the government of Sardinia, and Doctor Niles was clothed with full powers to negotiate this treaty, in which he succeeded, in a manner entirely satisfactory to our government, advantageous to our country, and highly creditable to himself.—*Phila. U. S. Gaz.*

HOUSEWIFE'S DEPARTMENT.

THE YOUNG BRIDE.

Observe that slow tread, when the young bride takes her wedded one by the arm, and, with down cast looks, and a heavy heart, turns her face from "sweet home," and all its associations, which have for years, been growing, and brightening and entwining so closely around the purest and tenderest feelings of the heart. How reluctant that step as she moves toward the carriage; how eloquent those tears, which rush unbidden from their fountain!

She has just bid adieu to her home! she has given her parting hand—the parting kiss!—With deep and struggling emotions she has pronounced the "farewell!" and oh, how fond and mournful a spell this word breathes! and perhaps, 'tis the last farewell to father, mother, brother, sister!

Childhood and youth, the sweet morning of life, with its charm of 'earliest birds,' and earliest associations, have now passed. Now commence a new—a momentous period of existence! Of this she is well aware. She reads in living characters—uncertainty—assuming that where all was peace—where all was happiness—where home, sweet home, was all in all unto her. But these ties, these occasions, these endearments she has yielded, one by one, and now she has broken them all asunder. She has turned her face from them all, and witness how she clings to the arm of him for whom all these have been exchanged.

See how she moves on; the world is before her, and a history to be written, whose pages are to be filled up with life's loveliest pencilings, or, perhaps with incidents of eventful interest—of startling fearful record! Who can throw aside the veil, even of "threescore years and ten," for her, and record the happy and sunbright incidents that shall arise in succession, to make joyous and full her cup of life—that shall throw around these embellishments of the mind and heart that which crowns the domestic circle with beauty and loveliness; that which sweetens social intercourse and softens, improves and elevates the condition of society! Or who with firm and unwavering hand, can register the hours and days of affectionate and silent weeping—of midnight watching! Who pen the blighted hope—the instances of unrequited love—the loneliness and sorrow of the confiding heart—the deep corroding cares of the mind, when neglected and forgotten, as it were, by him who is dearer to her than life—when all around is sore and desolate—when the garnered stores are wasted, and the wells dried up and the flickering blaze upon the hearth wanes, and goes out! and leaves her in solitude, in silence and in tears? But her affections wane not, slumber nor, die not!

The brilliant skies may shed down all their gladdening beauties; nature array herself in gay flowers, bright hope and friends, kind friends may greet with laughing countenances and glad hearts, but all avail nought. One kind look—one soft and affectionate accent, the unequivocal evidence of remaining love; one smile like that which wooed and won her heart, would enkindle brighter, and deeper and lovelier emotions at its fountain, than heaven, with all its splendor, and earth, with all its beauties and gay associations.

Oh! young man, ever be to the young bride what thou seemest now to be; disappoint her not! What has she not given up for thee?—What sweet ties that bound heart to heart, hand to hand, and life to life, has she not broken off for thee? Prove thyself worthy of all she has sacrificed. Let it be her pleasure, as now, to cling with confiding joy and love to that arm. Let it be her stay, her support, and it shall be well repaid. Her's is an enduring—an undying love! Prosperity will strengthen it—adversity brighten and invigorate it, and give it additional lustre and loveliness! Should the hand of disease fall upon thee, then wilt thou behold woman's devotion! for thou wilt never witness her spirits wax faint and droop-

ing at thy couch! When thine own are failing, she will cling to thee like a sweet vine, and diffuse around thy pillow those sweet influences and attractions that shall touch the master-springs and nobler passions of thy nature—that shall give new impulse to life! Her kind voice will be like music to thy ailing heart—like oil to thy wounds! Yes, she will raise thee, and make thee happy, if any thing less than an angel's arm can do it!

A good thing—A strong Cement for Glass, Wood, &c.—Steep isinglass twenty-four hours in common white brandy, then gently boil and keep stirring until the composition is well mixed, and a drop, if cooled, will become a strong jelly. Then strain it through a clean linen cloth into a vessel to be kept closely stopped. A gentle heat will dissolve this glue into a colorless fluid. Dishes of wood, glass or earthen, if united with this cement, will break elsewhere rather than separate in the old break. In applying the cement, rub the edges which are to be united, then place them together, and hold them for two minutes, and the work is done. This is very easily done, and incomparably better than any thing else for the purpose.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

Cattle.—There were about 200 head of Cattle at market during the week, but the demand being less active than before, the sales were made at \$6.50 for inferior to \$7.25 for prime quality. We continue to quote live Hogs at \$5.00 with very limited sales.

Provisions.—We hear of no transactions of moment this week in Beef or Pork. Small sales of Beef continue to be made at \$14.50 for Mess; \$13 for No. 1; and \$11 for Prime. We quote Mess Pork at \$17 a \$17.50; No. 1 at \$15; and Prime at \$14 a \$14.50. Moderate sales of Western Bacon at \$1 a 9 cts. the latter for a prime article. We hear of no transactions in Baltimore cured Bacon, which is scarce. Holders of Western Lard ask 11 a 12 cts. the latter for very prime lots, but we hear of no transactions. The inspections of the week comprise 127 bbs. Beef, and 500 bbls. Pork.

Rice.—Some parcels for shipment have been taken at \$3.62. Prime lots are held at \$4.

Sugars.—At auction on Wednesday 160 hdds. Porto Rico were sold at \$6.10 a \$6.75. We note sales of White Havana box at \$10.25.

Tobacco.—The receipts still continue large.—During the week the market has been more animated, and has recovered the slight depression noticed in our last. The sales comprise about three fourths of all the Maryland inspected, the better kinds being sought for with more avidity than the common descriptions. Fine leaf Tobacco received by wagons finds ready sale at quotations. The current rates are for common \$3.50 a \$4.50; middling to good \$5 a \$6; good \$6.50 a \$8; and fine \$8 a \$13. A very good parcel from the lower part of Maryland sold yesterday at \$6.50 a \$8. There is some little inquiry for Ohio, but the sales are by no means brisk. Sales were made this week at \$5 a \$10, but the latter price can only be obtained for the finest description. The inspections of the week comprise 1237 hdds. Maryland; 205 hdds. Ohio; and 27 hdds. Kentucky.—total 1469 hdds.

Flour.—A sale or two of Howard st. from stores on Monday of good common brand at \$4.50, which is 64 cts. per bbl. lower than the closing price of last week; a sale of 500 bbls. extra quality baker's flour at about \$4.59. The receipt price continues at about \$4.44. We quote fresh ground city mills flour at \$4.87, no stock of moment, and the products of the mills still going to the fulfilment of the contracts heretofore made. Susquehanna is dull at 4.56 a 62.

Grain.—Sales of Penn. red wheats via Tide Water Canal, at 95 a 100c. according to quality. A sale of white and red was made on 22d for grinding at 102c. We quote good to prime Md. red at 95 a 100c. and Md. white wheats 97 a 107c.—We note sales to-day of white Corn 48 a 50c. and of yellow at same prices, the former being in better demand than the latter. Rye is dull at 48c. for Penn. and 43 a 5c. for Md. (E. Shore.) Md. Oats are worth 25 cts.—Amer.

At Augusta, June 18.—Cotton has been in good demand during the week, and all descriptions have advanced fully 1 to 1 1/2 of a cent per lb. This advance has been caused principally by the high rate of northern exchange, as also by the diminished stock at present on hand, and the amount damaged by the late freshet. The principal enquiry is still confined to the better descriptions, which are daily becoming more scarce, and we have heard of one or two offers for strictly prime refused at a quarter of a cent above the highest quotations. Stock at the present time in Augusta will not exceed 5000 bales, and in Hamburg, from the best information we can collect, we estimate it at about 2000 bales. The sales from warehouse reach about 1100 bales, as follows: 3 bales at 6.12 at 64, 8 at 64, 23 at 7, 50 at 7.7-8, 265 at 8, 139 at 8.4, 75 at 8.8-9.6 at 8.1, 81 at 8.4, 74 at 8.3-4, and 196 at 9c. We quote inferior 6 a 64; middling 6.3-4 a 7; fair 7.3-4 a 8; prime and choice 8.3-4 a 9.

At Philadelphia, June 18.—A cargo of Teneriffe Barilla has been taken at \$45 per ton, 456 mos. Cotton.—Stock

very light and chiefly of inferior quality. There is no change in prices but the sales have been limited. Fine Uplands are 104c, and inferior Mobile 84c per lb. By public sale on Monday 124 bales damaged Mississippi Cotton were sold at from 5.3-4 to 8.3 8c per lb. Flour and Meal.—The receipts of flour continue light, and prices have not varied since our last report. Sales of fair to good brands Penn. flour for export at 4.62; Western 4.37, occasionally 4.44. Sock very light. Fresh ground Penn. flour is held firmly at 4.62. A sale of City Mills flour at 4.75. Rye flour is steady at 2.75, with sales. Corn Meal in bbls. at 2.81. Grain.—There is a good demand for wheat and the supplies have fallen off. Sales of Penn. red at 98c to 1.5 per bushel afloat, at the latter price for very prime quality. Sales of good Southern for making starch at 1.02. Rye.—Last sales were at 50 cts. for Penn. Corn.—Sales of Southern flat yellow at 48 a 49c, and white 46c. A cargo of Penn. yellow at 50c. Oats—Sales of Southern at 28 a 27c afloat. Provisions.—Prices remain without variation; sales of Western Pork, Clear at \$18; mess at \$15.50 a 15, and prime 13.50 to 13.75 per bbl. Bacon—Hams range from 9 to 104c; sides 8 a 8; shoulders 7 a 7 1/2 per lb, in parcels—demand quite moderate. Lard—Sales of Western 11c. Sugars.—There is a good demand for hhd. sugar, and 160 hdds. N. Orleans on landing, have sold at full prices, sustaining the advance noted last week. 180 hdds. Fernandina were taken for refining, price not reported. Tobacco.—Sales to a limited extent at steady prices. A lot of 20 hdds. part merchantable, was sold at 7c per lb.

At New Orleans, on the 13th, the markets were in a more depressed state. Capital, the main stimulus of trade, was daily taking its departure, and business men were leaving for a more congenial clime, where they may better enjoy the profits of their winter's campaign. The stock of all descriptions of produce was very limited, and daily decreasing. Ere a few weeks are past, there will nothing be left for the citizens to attend to but their own comfort and pleasure. Cotton continued exceedingly dull, with light sales. The number of bales which changed hands since Wednesday morning (the 10th) did not exceed 2200 bales. There was a fair supply of North Alabama and Tennessee. The factors took courage from the anticipation of a reduction in freights, and held out strongly for asking prices, viz: 6.3-4 a 7 for round average lists. Of Mississippi and Louisiana stock, in first hands exceedingly light, and for qualities above fully middling fair, the quotations which were given last, and the which are renewed, were obtained without any difficulty. Ordinary and middling were in demand, and could only be sold in small lots at more accommodating prices. *Liverpool Classification.*—Ordinary 5.3-4 a 6 1/2c; middling 7 a 7 3-4; fair to fully fair 9 a 9; good fair 10 a 11; good and fine 12. *Tenn. and N. Alabama.*—Trash 5c; Ordinary to good 6 a 9; round average lists 6.3-4 a 7. Tobacco inactive, until the last two days, in which time 700 hdds. changed hands at previous rates; 400 hdds. sold at 4, 7 and 9c, and about 200 at prices not known, but believed to be above these rates.

At New York, on Saturday, Flour was \$4.18 a 37 for Ohio, and \$4.56 a 462 for Tennessee. Cotton was quiet, but it was thought that 4c would be yielded by holders.

At Alexandria, on Saturday, Flour from wagons \$4.25.
At Cincinnati, on Saturday, Flour was \$3.1-8.

Richmond, June 18.—Tobacco—Our warehouses are still clogged, though they are receiving in small quantities. Breaks are larger—sales at former rates. Below we give the sales of two crops of extra quality:

Sold at Shockoe Warehouse, June 17. 1840.—Stephen Hooper's crop, Buckingham.—No. 1. \$10.25; No. 2 \$10.75; No. 3, \$11; No. 4, 11.25; No. 5, \$11.25; No. 6, \$11.75; No. 7, \$9.87; No. 8, \$10.75; No. 7, refused lugs, \$5; No. 10, \$4.80.—Mrs. Hardaway, Amelia—No. 4, \$10; No. 5, \$10; No. 6, \$10.50; No. 7, 10; No. 8, \$10.50; No. 9, \$10. Flour \$4.56 a 62. No transactions in wheat. Corn 50c.

At Lynchburg, on the 18th, extreme prices of passed Tobacco \$4.60 a 23; inferior to common 4.60 a 6; common to good 6 a 7; good to fine 7 a 8; good to fine manufacturing 7 a 12; extra do 12.50 a 23; lugs 2.65 a 25. The quantity inspecting is very large, and prices still tending downwards. Crops average \$6, 6.50, 7 and 7.50. All qualities have given way, but we regard the prices as good and such as ought to be satisfactory, considering the low price of all other products. Sold on Monday morning a hhd. of Tobacco, made by Dr. J. T. Stevens of Campbell, at \$20.25, purchased by Seth Hulsey, Esq. On Tuesday morning 1 hhd. for the same, to Robert Elliott, Esq. at \$23. It was sun cured. Oronoke, cherry red, peach flavor, pronounced by good judges to be the sweetest article ever exhibited in the market. Flour 3.25 a 3.50; no wheat offering; Corn \$2.50 per bbl.

WANTED, immediately—An experienced Agriculturist, to superintend an extensive Stock and Grain Farm, situated a few miles from Baltimore.—A single man will be preferred, or if married, that his wife may be qualified to superintend a dairy and other concerns. Apply to S. SANDS, "A. Farmer" office. 124 St.

WANTED—A situation as Superintendent of a Farm, by a single man who is highly recommended for his practical as well as theoretical knowledge of agriculture and horticulture—his present engagement expires in September, at which time he will be ready to enter on any new duties—his situation at present in the S. West, but he is desirous of obtaining one in the vicinity of Baltimore. Apply to S. SANDS, "American Farmer" office. 124 St.

BALTIMORE MARKET.		
ASHERS—Slacked,	10	
COPPER—Hd. lb.	9 ¹ / ₂	11 ¹ / ₂
Rio	10	11 ¹ / ₂
COTTON—N. Car. lb.	—	
Virgin. good, lb.	—	
Upland,	8 a.	10
Alabama	00 a.	00
Louisiana, pri.	9 a.	9 ¹ / ₂
Tennessee	8 a.	9
FEATHERS—		
Am. geese, lb.	40 a	50
FISH—		
Shad, No. 1, bl.	8 25	
Herrings	2 56	
BEANS, white	1 25	37
Peas, black eye	1 50	—
Corn meal, k. d. bbl.	—	
do. bhd.	—	
Chopped Rye 100lb.	1 62	
Ship stuff, bush.	36 a	00
Shorts,	13 a	14
NAVAL STORES—		
Pitch, bbl.	2 00	a
Tar,	1	60
PLASTER PARIS—		
Cargo, ton,	3 50	
Ground, bbl.	1 37	a 50
WAGON FREIGHTS—		
To Pittsburgh 100lb.	75	
To Wheeling,	1 25	

ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT WESTERN.

The Great Western has arrived at New York.—dates by her from London and Liverpool are to the 3rd inst. and from Bristol to the 4th, her day of departure. The weather for the coming crop has been unusually favorable since the sailing of the British Queen, and prices in consequence are on the decline and average lower.

The general London money market has not materially varied. Exchanges, however, are against England—and silver continues to be exported.

The King of Prussia died on the 26th ult.

The affair of Naples and England is considered settled.

The French expedition to Africa had been successful and the French Prince had returned to France.

M. Thiers had obtained a vote of the Chamber of Deputies for the construction of steam vessels to ply between Havre and New York and other parts of this continent.

There is no other news of importance.

Liverpool, 30 June, 1840.—With reference to our last Circular of 15th ult. per Unicorn steamer, we have now to advise a further decline in cotton in this market of 4¹/₂—8d per lb—chiefly since 25th ult. on which day the accounts per Great Western to 6th ult. from New York, were received here, showing a great increase in the supplies into the American ports, and giving much larger estimates of the extent of the crop than had before been generally calculated on. This is the main cause of the decline, but the continued dull trade at Manchester for some weeks past, and particularly the last ten days, have contributed to it, goods and yarns having both declined, and the Manchester market was extremely flat.

The sales of cotton for the week ended the 22d ult. were 23,430 bales; and for that ended on the 29th ult., they amounted to 21,050 bales, of the latter, 5400 were Upland, at 4¹/₂—8d; 9270 New Orleans, at 4¹/₂ a 7d.; 3550 Alabama and Mobile, at 5 a 6d, and 240 Sea Island, at 10 a 20d. per lb. The business for the three subsequent days (to last evening) is estimated at about 9000 bales—nearly all to spinners; the decline in price not having as yet produced any speculation worth naming. The range of prices is from 4d as the lowest for any thing merchantable, up to 6d, which may be considered about the top price for Uplands,—and 6³/₄—7d for prime Orleans; but very little doing in any description, above 6d per lb. Fair Upland may be quoted 5¹/₂ a 3—4d, and fair Orleans 5¹/₂—6d.

A sale of 1000 bbls prime turpentine was made yesterday, at 13s. 3d. per cwt; which is rather higher than previous sales. Supplies have latterly been light which is attributed to the high freights.

The sales of Tobacco the past month amounted to 670 bbls. without material change in prices.

P. S.—The Cotton market has closed heavily this evening. If we had our Circular to write over again we should call the decline fully 3—8 d. instead of 4 a 3—8 d. There has been more anxiety shewn to sell to-day.

Harris, 30th May.—During the first part of the last eight days the demand for Cotton from the United States continued pretty brisk, and the article sold readily on the same terms as the preceding week. After the last advices from New York however, though it was anticipated that in the course of about six weeks, from 60 to 70,000 bales more might be expected, and that this years crop would produce at least two millions bales, our market became rather quiet and buyers seemed less inclined to continue their purchases. We nevertheless are of opinion that after a little while, business will gradually recover its former activity, at least holders appear not at all inclined to reduce their pretensions.

Our stock consists of 112,000 bales, of which 100,000 bales are from the United States; imported were during the month 45,000 bales, and disposed of 33,500.

Bremen, May 29, 1840.—Rice—Carolina, good quality, 6¹/₂ to 6¹/₂ Rds., at which a cargo of 1200 barrels from Charleston, first arrived, will be sold. The opinion for the article is favorable.

Tobacco—In consequence of the few arrivals and the hand-some quality of the new Tobacco, prices remain high, particularly as the demand is large, and stock on hand small. On the arrival of the expected large supplies, it is probable that prices will give way. The following quotations have been fully obtained: Maryland common 5¹/₂ to 5¹/₂ groats; good common 5¹/₂ to 6; brown and good brown 6¹/₂ to 7¹/₂; middling and light brown 8 to 10 gts.; Ohio common 6¹/₂ to 6³/_{4; better quality 7 to 8¹/₂. Prices are expected lower on the arrival of larger supplies; very handsome yellow of the new crop, the only lot arrived, 20 hds. sold at 14 to 15, scraps common 8¹/₂ to 9¹/₂, middling 9¹/₂ to 10¹/₂, fine 10 to 11; sugar leaf 12 to 18 gts. Prices of all qualities are expected lower on arrival of the expected large supplies. Stems—Kentucky held at 3¹/₂ Rds. but will probably not bring more than 3 Rds.; bringing from 3¹/₂ to 5¹/₂ according to quality. Stems in bales 2 to 2¹/₂ Rds.}

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

The subscriber having given his attention to the improvement of farming implements for the last year, flatters himself that he has been successful in improving the following articles:—

A machine for planting cotton, corn, beans, ruta-baga, carrots, turnips, onions, and all kinds of garden seeds. He is so well satisfied with the operation of this machine, and the flattering prospects of a large sale, that he has made arrangements to have 30 machines built per week. The testimonials of gentlemen that have examined and witnessed the operation, will clearly show to the farmer that it is no humbug. The price of this machine will be \$25. The money will be refunded to the purchaser if the machine does not give satisfaction.

A machine for husking, shelling, separating, winnowing and putting in the bag, corn, or any kind of grain. It will husk, shell, clean, and put in the bag, 600 bushels of corn per day, or 2000 bushels after the husk is taken off. The same machine will, by shifting cylinders, thresh 200 bushels of wheat, and put it in the bag perfectly clean. This machine will cost about \$200.

It occupies less room than the common threshing machine, and requires about two third the speed—and not more than 4 horses to drive it.

The husking and shelling part of this machine is the same as Mr. Obed Hussey's, except that the cylinder is one solid piece of cast iron, instead of several pieces bolted and hooped together.

The other points are a new arrangement, for which the subscriber is about to take a patent. Certificates that the machine will perform what is above stated, can be produced from gentlemen that have seen the machine in operation at the south.

The attention of the public is again called to the Ditching Machine, which has been now in successful operation more than one year, and that more than 20 miles of ditch has been cut with one machine the last season, by one man and one horse.

A horse power made more on the original plan of the stationary power, which is admitted by farmers and mechanics to be the best, as there is less friction, and of course more power. The only difference is that the machine is made so as to be portable, by being easily taken apart, and carried from place to place; by taking out a few bolts, it is moved easier than the common machine: the first driving wheel is 10 feet in diameter, working in to the pinion 14 inches in diameter; on the same shaft of this pinion is a bevel wheel 2¹/₂ feet in diameter, working in pinion 8 in. in diameter; on this shaft is a cone of pulleys of different sizes, so as to give different speeds required. We can have 1200 revolutions per minute of a 5 inch pulley, or reduce the speed to 19 turns per minute. It is of sufficient strength for 6 or 8 horses. The castings of this machine will weigh about 850 pounds; the price will be \$130—one for 2 or 4 horses will cost about 75 to \$100, built on the same plan.

A machine for morticing posts and sharpening rails for fence, and also for sawing wood in the woods, and planing any kind of scantling or boards, can be seen at my shop in Lexington, near Liberty-street, over Mr. Joseph Thomas' Turning shop—This machine will be made to order, and will cost \$150.

A machine for boring holes in the ground for posts, improved lately, and warranted to be a good article—Price \$5.

Enquire of Edwards & Cobb, No. 7, N. Charles street, Baltimore, or of the subscriber, over Mr. Joseph Thomas' Turning shop, No. 29, Lexington, near Liberty-street. GEORGE PAGE.

DURHAM CALVES.

Farmers, and others, wishing to procure the above valuable breed of cattle, at MODERATE prices, can be supplied at all seasons of the year, with calves of mixed blood, from dams that are good MILKERS, by applying any day, Sundays excepted, at

Chesnut Hill Farm,

three miles from the city, on the York Turnpike Road, and near the first toll-gate.

PETER BLATCHLEY, Manager.

For sale, as above, a pair of sound, well broke and handsome CARRIAGE HORSES, and a pair of first rate WORK HORSES.

Orders for the above addressed to SAM'L SANDS, publisher of the "Farmer," will be promptly attended to.

April 29, 1840—1 y.

JOHN T. DURDING & CO.

Offer to the public generally, a large stock of ploughs, embracing all the most approved kinds—Self-sharpeners, Wiley, Beach, New-York, Hillside, &c; Cultivators, Corn Shellers, Straw Cutters, Page's Corn and Seed Dropper, Wheat Fan and Grain Cradle, with a general assortment of useful articles. Castings for ploughs and machinery of all descriptions furnished to order by the pound or ton. Repairs done with neatness and despatch. Those wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine for themselves.

Prices on all articles made on the most pleasing terms.

Grant and Ellicott-streets, rear of Dinsmore and Kyle's. \$26

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF LANDS ON SOUTH AND WEST RIVER.

The subscriber as Executor of the late William Steuart, will sell at private sale until THURSDAY, the 25th June inst. the FARM of 245 acres, called Beard's Habitation, adjoining Davidsonville in Anne Arundel county, (South River District.) This land is not only well wooded and watered, but has a remarkable proportion of fine timber on it, and its character for fertility as well as healthiness and convenience of location is too well known to require any further description. Davidsonville is a post office 10 miles from Annapolis, on the road to Washington, and is distant about 30 miles from the latter place and from Baltimore.

Also, will be sold as above, another FARM of 313 acres, called the Big Manor Plantation, lying in the heart of the West River District, near Mount Zion meeting house, and adjoining the lands of Henry A. Hall, Dr. Jas. Cheston, Dr. Thomas Owens, Mrs. Gott, Bonj. Welch, —M'Gill and others.

For advantages of location this farm is not surpassed by any in that celebrated district, and especially for the beautiful and extensive prospect it affords of the Chesapeake bay and several counties on the Eastern and Western Shore, whilst the excellence of the soil, the abundance of wood and timber, the never failing streams and the healthiness of the spot, give great value to the property.

If not sold at private sale, these two farms will on Thursday the 25th June inst. at noon, be offered at public sale at Davidsonville, and if not then sold (from inclemency of weather or other causes,) they will be offered at same hour next day, if fair, or on the first fair day thereafter at Butler's Tavern, which is in the neighborhood of the last described farm.

Both the farms have near them places of worship, schools, and convenient landings.

Terms of sale will be very liberal, and on payment of part of the purchase money, or good security being given, there will be no difficulty about an extended credit. GEORGE H. STEUART, Balt. 3d June, 1840 41

Executor.

LIME—LIME.

The subscribers are prepared to furnish any quantity of Oyster Shell or Stone Lime of a very superior quality at short notice at their Kilns at Spring Garden, near the foot of Eutaw street, Baltimore, and upon as good terms as can be had at any other establishment in the State.

They invite the attention of farmers and those interested in the use of the article, and would be pleased to communicate any information either verbally or by letter. The Kilns being situated immediately upon the water, vessels can be loaded very expeditiously. N. B. Wood received in payment at market price.

ap 22. 3m

E. J. COOPER & Co.

LANDRETH'S GARDEN SEED.

The subscriber would inform the public that he is now prepared to furnish them with Fresh GARDEN SEEDS from Mr. D. Landreth, of Philadelphia, his Spring supply having just come to hand.

He has also on hand his usual supply of AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS generally. His stock of Straw Cutters, Ploughs, Plough Castings, Corn and Tobacco Cultivators, plain and expanding, are very extensive.

Also—Newly improved HORSE POWERS and THRESHING MACHINES, the latter with iron & wood cylinders, superior Pennsylvania made Grain Cradles, superior Trace Chains from 15 to 24 links to the foot, Wheat Fans from \$25 to \$40 each, Corn Planters, and a great number of articles too numerous to mention, all made of the best materials and in the most substantial manner, and will be sold low for cash or approved acceptances in Baltimore. Having an Iron Foundry and extensive Shops and Machinery driven by steam power, he is prepared to receive orders for machine and other Castings, and for building Machines, &c. &c.

JONATHAN S. EASTMAN,

No. 36 W. Pratt street, Baltimore.

Who has also 23 bushels Seed Italian SPRING WHEAT in Store for sale.

HUSSEY'S CORN SHELLER AND HUSKER.

The subscriber respectfully informs the public that he is now engaged in manufacturing these celebrated machines; they are now so well known that it is not deemed necessary here to enlarge on their merits further than to say, that the ordinary work is 40 bushels of shelled corn per hour, from corn in the husk, and one hundred bushels per hour when it is previously husked. Abundant testimony to the truth of this can be given if required, as well as of the perfect manner in which the work is done. His machine could be made to do double this amount of work, but it would be necessarily expensive and unwieldy, besides, experience has often shown that a machine of any kind may be rendered comparatively valueless by any attempt to make it do too much, this therefore, is not intended to put the corn in the bag, but to be exactly what the farmer requires at the low price of 35 dollars.

The subscriber also informs the public, that he continues to manufacture Ploughs of every variety, and more particularly his patent self sharpening plough, which is in many places taking the place of ploughs of every other kind. He also manufactures Marineau's Iron Horse Power, which for beauty, compactness and durability, has never been surpassed. The subscriber being the proprietor of the patent right for Maryland, Delaware, and the Eastern Shore of Virginia, these horse powers cannot be legally sold by any other person within the said district.

Threshing Machines, Wheat Fans, Cultivators, Harrows and the common hand Corn Sheller constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest prices.

Agricultural Implements of any peculiar model made to order at the shortest notice.

Castings for all kinds of ploughs, constantly on hand by the pound or ton. A liberal discount will be made to country merchants who purchase to sell again.

Mr. Hussey manufactures his reaping machines at this establishment. R. B. CHENOWETH, corner of Front & Ploughman sts. near Baltimore st. Bridge, a. No. 30, Pratt street. Baltimore, Jan. 29, 1840. 1 v